

NINE AMERICAN SCHOONERS SUNK BY HUN U-BOAT

Submersible Comes Up in Midst of Fleet Off Nan- tucket Coast.

CREW OF ONE IS HELD PRISONER FOR AN HOUR

Later Men Are Set Adrift in Dory and Rescued by Other Craft.

RAID OFF GEORGE'S BANKS

Captain Proctor Reports Seeing One Two-Masted Vessel Disappear and Hearing Gunfire.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—A German submarine raided shipping off Nantucket this afternoon, according to reports to-night to the Navy Department. The undersea craft is reported to have sunk nine fishing schooners. Survivors are believed to have been landed. Officials here are awaiting more details before making an official announcement.

The loss of life is unknown. The official statement from the Navy Department follows:

The fishing schooner Helen Murray has reached an Atlantic port with four survivors from the crew of the fishing schooner Kate Palmer, who report that a German submarine came to the surface in the middle of a fishing fleet off the Massachusetts coast and sank the Kate Palmer, the Anita May, the Bellanca, the Star Buck, the Progress and four others, whose names are unknown.

The survivors of the Kate Palmer were taken aboard the German submarine and held prisoner one hour, and then set adrift in a dory.

The Navy Department was without information regarding the time of the attack. It is not known whether it took place yesterday or to-day.

Reports also were received to-night that the auxiliary fishing schooner Gleaner had arrived at an Atlantic port and reported an attack by a submarine on four other fishing vessels off the southern edge of George's Banks Saturday afternoon. Captain Edward A. Proctor, of the Gleaner, saw one two-masted schooner disappear, but was unable to say what became of the other three vessels. That same morning he said he heard gunfire, but it was so far away he could see nothing of the vessel doing the firing.

The first report of the attack on the fishing fleet did not mention what means the submarine took to sink the defenseless craft.

The raid is the first in these waters since the tug Perth Amboy and four barges were shelled by a submarine off Nantucket Beach, Cape Cod, July 21. On the next day the fishing schooner Robert and Richard was destroyed by an underwater boat off the southeastern coast of Maine.

There was a lull until August 2, when Canadian waters were invaded. In three days at least eight sailing vessels and one tank steamer, the Luzblanca, were attacked.

SENATE COMMITTEE TO TAKE UP CHANGES IN DRAFT BILL

Plan Now Under Consideration to Call Senate Back Week Earlier to Pass Measure.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, August 11.—Consideration of the administration bill extending the draft ages to include all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years will be resumed tomorrow by the Senate Military Committee, and Chairman Chamberlain is hopeful of reporting the measure during the day. If that is not possible, the Senator said to-night, the bill will be presented at the semi-weekly session Thursday.

Several committee members have amendments they intend to propose, but the general belief is that the measure will be returned to the Senate in practically the same form as drawn by the War Department.

The proposal to have the Senate reconvene August 15, practically a week sooner than the recess agreement provides for, so that the bill can be disposed of without delay, still is being considered. While most committee members regard this step as advisable, majority leader Martin and others are understood to hold that it is not necessary.

GOVERNMENT RECLAMATION WORK NETS HUGE SUM

Statistics Show 1,184,033 Articles of Clothing and Equipment Were Repaired.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Are there any old clothes in the army? The conservation and reclamation division of the quartermaster corps says there are. During the month of June it repaired 1,184,033 articles of clothing and equipment. Here are some of the things it put back into shape: shoes, 24,111 pairs; hats, 49,153; overcoats, 71,496; coats, 48,631; breeches, 141,429 pairs; flannel shirts, 55,246; undershirts, 205,209; drawers, 216,686; stockings, 6,171 pairs; leggings, 38,472 pairs; blankets, 23,469; miscellaneous items, 44,954. In addition, it salvaged over 4,000,000 pounds of waste, disposed of \$11,000 worth of fertilizer and over 1,000 tons of hay and straw, waste material, which it sold for \$5,878.

Importance of Seaplanes in Fighting Submarines

Having a wide vision and great speed, the seaplane is rapidly becoming one of the most important factors in the campaign which is being waged against the U-boats of Kaiser Wilhelm. But aerial convoy is at present limited by conditions of weather and by cruising capacity. Seaplanes are unable to live in the air for long periods, and their activities are confined to off-shore work on reasonably fine days and nights. That this limitation, however, is not as serious as it might be is shown in an article by H. C. Ferrel in this issue.

This author is a famous British naval expert, and his treatment of the subject of "seaplanes" is full of interesting information.

LEWIS CLAIMS HEARST ENTERTAINED PASHA

Declares He Has Affidavits Showing Von Bernstorff to Have Also Been Guest.

TREASON CASE TESTIMONY

Paris Correspondent at Bolo Trial Said to Have Testified Regarding Meetings Between This Trio at Riverside Drive Home.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Merton E. Lewis, State Attorney-General, declared in a statement to-night that he could show by a series of affidavits that William Randolph Hearst, the newspaper publisher, had received at his home, at the same time, on two or more occasions, Bolo Pasha, who was recently executed by France for treason, and Count von Bernstorff, the former German ambassador to the United States.

Moreover, Mr. Lewis asserted, that he was prepared to show, by many affidavits, that Count von Bernstorff was a frequent visitor at the Hearst home at about the time of Bolo's visit to New York in the spring of 1916, when Bolo obtained \$1,643,000 from von Bernstorff with which to carry on the same German peace propaganda in France that Hearst was then conducting in America.

Mr. Lewis claimed that it had been shown "by the testimony of Hearst's Paris correspondent, Bertelli, given on the trial of Bolo for treason, that, instead of Hearst meeting Bolo only once, he met him three times."

These meetings, according to Mr. Lewis, occurred when "Hearst entertained Bolo at luncheon; Bolo entertained Hearst at the Sherry dinner and party and supper."

Included in the statement were copies of nine affidavits regarding visits to the Hearst apartment-house alleged to have been made by Bernstorff and Bolo.

CALLS FOR LABOR SWAMP EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Interstate Shipments of Men Are Authorized by the National Agency.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The Department of Labor is fairly swamped by calls for labor. Its Women in Industry Bureau is studying conditions in the chemical industry at Niagara Falls, in anticipation of a greatly enlarged demand for women workers there. It will recommend changes in conditions in chemical plants so that women can be employed with less ill effect.

Shortages of common labor in war industries have become so acute that the United States Employment Service has authorized interstate shipments of men. Men in industries classed as non-essential under the "work or fight" order are to be transferred to these plants. The service is planning a toughening process for men who are to be inducted into hard labor, and is increasing the severity of the work until they are ready for hard manual work.

The service has placed 106,860 men at farm work this summer, while applications totaled 175,733. Of the States, Illinois received 20,593 men, and California 15,741. Eastern farms, whose help has been depleted by inducements from war industries, now are receiving aid from the service.

SERVICE FLAGS FOR PLANTS DEVOTED TO ORDNANCE WORK

New Insignia Will Have Red Border, With Blue in Center and White Panels.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Every factory in the country devoting more than 50 per cent of its total output to ordnance material will have its service flag orders by Major General C. C. Williams. The flags will measure 4 1/2 feet and will be bordered in red. Within the border will be three broad panels, the center blue, the outer two white, and in the middle of the blue panel will be a design in white of the bursting bomb, the official insignia of the ordnance service.

BILLY SUNDAY'S WORK NOT ESSENTIAL TO WAR

Request for Priority for Material to Build Providence Tabernacle Denied.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 11.—Billy Sunday's work is a non-essential, according to a military committee of the War Industries Board. A letter from the board made public to-day declined to give consideration to the request for priority for material for the construction of the tabernacle Billy Sunday is to use here in September. The building is to cost \$30,000. It is being erected on a site owned by a millionaire brewer.

NOTE SAYS U-BOAT CAPTURED CYCLOPS

Naval Officials Do Not Regard Finding of Bottle as Im- portant.

STORY OF CAPTURE PERSISTS

Belief Grows That Missing Col- lier Was Taken by Ger- man Submarine.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Interest in the fate of the naval collier Cyclops, which disappeared with 233 persons on board some time after March 4 of the present year, has been revived by the story of the finding of a bottle containing a note signed by John Rammon, of Chicago. The author of the note wrote that "our ship Cyclops has been captured by a submarine."

Navy officials to-day did not regard the find as of any great importance. The belief is held that the bottled message is simply a hoax, and is only one of innumerable instances in which the mystery of the missing vessel has been "cleared up." Letters giving information about the collier's disappearance continue to arrive at the Navy Department in great numbers. On one day recently fifteen communications touching on the Cyclops case were received and filed.

The persistent fact, it appears to navy men, is that the most popular theory of all the informants is that the ship was captured by a German submarine. In the present instance of the floating bottle the U-boat idea bobs up again.

But this time the place of capture is given as off the Virginia coast. It is pointed out by navy officers, however, that at the time of disappearance of the Cyclops German submarines only had been reported as being in Caribbean waters. The Cyclops was last heard from at the Barbadoes on March 4.

That there were submarines in that area was reported from time to time, and these reports were repeated by the governor-general of one of the British colonies in that vicinity, who visited the United States shortly after the disappearance of the collier.

The belief is stronger than ever in the navy to-day that the Cyclops actually was captured by a submarine. It was stated to-day by one of the officers most concerned in the mystery that the belief had become a conviction that the crew of the missing ship now are interned in Germany.

EXPERTS CONSIDER ALL KNOWN THEORIES

Experts have gone over all evidence that was obtainable as to the last position of the collier, the fact that one engine was out of commission, possibility of a storm, possibility of a sudden shifting of her cargo of manganese, mutiny on board and all other possible causes which could have resulted in the destruction of the vessel.

These experts all have settled down to the only theory consistent with the facts in the case—that the Cyclops was captured and taken to a German port. It is pointed out that no theory except that of capture by a submarine away from the wreck, if such occurred from any physical cause, remained on the seas along the route she would have followed to the United States.

The track of the collier, bound as she was to the United States, was thoroughly explored, and all the islands in the Caribbean Sea, in which she might have been taken temporarily by the prize crew, were systematically searched.

NO EVIDENCE TO SHOW THAT COMMANDER SURRENDERED SHIP

The supposition that the Cyclops was given over voluntarily by any of the officers in command was gone into very carefully by the Navy Department, especially with reference to Lieutenant-Commander Worley, U. S. N. R. F. The investigation showed there was no evidence to support such an assumption.

It was held, however, by one of the officials who followed the investigation that the collier was taken by a ruse of forged orders to the commander, and that in consequence of these, United States port, and thus became easy prey.

The theory in this explanation is that there was connivance between some one on board and the commander of the submarine in Caribbean waters. Indirectly the belief that the Germans did not destroy, but held the Cyclops, was fortified by the fact that the Germans realized the value of a cargo of manganese. The latter alone would have been worth about \$20,000,000 if delivered in Germany.

Efforts have been made by the Navy Department to get from Germany any information to prove the Cyclops was the victim of a submarine. But the Germans, it is pointed out, would have the best of reasons to keep the matter secret, inasmuch as they could only hope, through secrecy, for a repetition. The department to-day declared the name "John Rammon" did not appear on the lists of those on the Cyclops when she left the Barbadoes, nor was it included in the official "missing list" given out by the navy on April 15.

CANADA TO SEND UNIT

Approximately 4,000 Men Will Accompany Allied Expeditionary Forces to Siberia.

(By Associated Press.)
OTTAWA, August 11.—Canada will be represented by a military unit of approximately 4,000 men in the expeditionary force which the allied governments will send to Siberia. This was announced here to-night by the Dominion government, which promised a more detailed statement within a short time.

BILLS IN CONGRESS DEMANDING ACTION

Speaker Clark Predicts There Will Be No Adjournment Until Election.

PLAN TO RUSH DRAFT LAW

Some Leaders Claim Customs Tax May Be Imposed to Get Revenue.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, August 11.—Congress, with its legislative program jammed with the revenue, draft and water power and other important bills, will not adjourn until just before the November elections, according to a prediction to-day by Speaker Clark after he had surveyed the situation.

Clark said that while the Ways and Means Committee is planning to report the revenue bill when the House reassembles a week from to-morrow, the administration bill for general development of water power by previous agreement has right of way and can only be displaced by unanimous consent. The revenue bill will have finished its committee stage, according to Chairman Kitchin's plans, so it can be considered whenever the House is ready, and it has been announced the draft extension bill will be considered promptly in the House Military Committee, with hearings.

Despite Chairman Kitchin's plan from the outset to avoid resort to the tariff, in the pending \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill, some committee sentiment apparently had turned to-day toward the feasibility of a war-time increase on a limited number of customs items.

A tax of 5 per cent, or approximately that rate, on gifts of all kinds, without qualification for the period of the war, was favored to-day by Representative Hull, of Tennessee, one of the Democratic members of the committee, and the author of the income tax law. "We could raise \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 by a tax on gifts," he said.

Chairman Kitchin did not go to the Capitol to-day, taking a complete rest in readiness for the final week of the framing of the bill as he considers it. If he has evolved a plan to make up the \$1,000,000,000 deficiency in the estimated revenue that the bill as far as planned will produce, he has not made it known to the committee. He will receive information early this week from the Treasury giving the estimated revenue from the industries falling under the excess profits proposed tax.

INDUSTRIES MUST PAY EXCESS PROFITS

It has been calculated that in the plan of an alternative system of excess profits, and war profits taxes, whichever would produce the higher revenue to be applied in any given case, 50 per cent of all American industries would fall under the alternative war profits tax and the other 10 per cent in the straight excess profits tax. Some members of the committee believe Chairman Kitchin will yield to the Treasury plan to let excess profits stand as under the present law, and it is certain that revised figures show the bill then will be within \$300,000,000 of the total sought.

An effort will be made in the committee to write into the bill more elastic provisions as to exceptional business, with the dual object of avoiding breaking down any particularly industry and to allow a latitude of action that would permit raising more revenue than under too rigid language. Members of the committee point to the proposal to tax gross sales of retailers as a feasible plan.

GOVERNMENT ASKS HELP TO PERFECT AIR NAVIGATION

Expert Declares Liberty Motor Is 50 Per Cent Better Than Six Months Ago.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The Liberty motor to-day is 50 per cent better than it was six months ago, and like period hence is expected to see even greater improvements in it.

This assertion is made by W. H. Stout, technical adviser of the Aircraft Board, in a pamphlet on the problems of airplane improvement, issued to-day by the naval consulting board. The board issued an invitation to all persons to aid in the perfection of aircraft, and outlines certain features in which improvements are wanted. Suggestions will be welcomed on carburetion, ignition, engine parts, self-starters, exhaust mufflers, cooling radiators, the fuel system, propellers and machine-gun synchronizers.

Nonflammable coverings for wings are sought, as well as stabilizing devices, bomb-sighting devices and drift meters.

TURK THINKS GERMANS WON BATTLE OF MARNE

Ludendorff, in Speech at Hamburg, Quotes Opinion of Turkish Attache.

LONDON, August 11.—The Berlin correspondent of the Munich Post writes: "On the same day that Ludendorff confessed our strategic plans had failed at the Marne, he made a speech at Hamburg wherein he said that the Turkish attache had just told him he considered the Marne battle a German victory."

The correspondent adds a few remarks about "the attempts of certain official circles to conceal the truth from the German people. They have done incalculable harm and are largely responsible for the bitterness among the public."

EMPEROR CHARLES AT FRONT

Basle (Via Paris), August 11.— Emperor Charles of Austria has gone to the Italian front, it is learned from Vienna.

GERMANS UNABLE TO STOP ADVANCE

Even If Sugar Price Goes Up One Cent It Will Be Cheaper Here Than Elsewhere

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The United States, though facing an increase of probably 1 cent a pound on its sugar bill, will still be getting its sugar cheaper than any other country, except possibly Cuba.

Sugar has been retailing here at \$1-2 to 3 cents a pound, with the price going as high as 10 cents at particularly remote points. The wholesale price in the United States has been \$7.30, though recently raised to \$7.50 a hundred pounds.

This year's Cuban crop was taken over at \$5.60—40 cents added for transportation and \$1.30 added as the refiner's margin. Later, 20 cents was added to cover increased insurance and sea transportation. On this basis, the retailer has had a margin of 1 cent to 1-2 cents a pound in handling.

Against this, the regulated wholesale price in France was \$12.25 per 100 pounds; United Kingdom, \$12.50; Italy, \$26.30; Canada, \$8.07. In Sweden, beet sugar sells for 14 cents a pound; in Spain, at 10 cents; in Brazil, 25 cents; Portugal, 21.4 cents, and India, 14 cents.

From April, 1917, to April, 1918, the United States used \$218,582,000 pounds of sugar, and its national sugar bill was \$599,856,480. The United Kingdom's annual consumption is about 3,131,198,000 pounds; France, 1,412,242,000; Italy, 553,000,000; Canada, 704,400,000. The total consumption of the allies is about 5,230,740,000 pounds a year, at a total cost of \$655,150,486 wholesale, or an average price of \$12.52 1-2 a hundredweight.

Had America's sugar bill been on this basis, it would have been \$420,410,000 larger. With the 1 cent a pound added, America's price still will be far below that obtaining in allied countries.

The sugar equalization board of the food administration will take over the entire raw output of sugar, beet, Louisiana cane, Hawaiian, Cuban and possibly Peruvian. If the surplus there can be had at anything like a reasonable price, and will then equalize the price on the entire amount, and allocate it to the different refiners, establishing the margins on which they may sell.

The 1 cent increase seems workable after conferences in New York and here between Sugar Administrator George Rolph and representatives of the Cuban, Louisiana cane and beet producers. Cuban and beet representatives were with him Friday, and the Louisiana people were here yesterday.

Increased prices seem necessary to cover increased costs and to stimulate production, but the sugar administrator will make the increase as small as may be, so that the domestic consumer will be protected.

BOLSHEWIK LEADER SLAIN DURING BLOODY RIOTS

Soviet Government Has Virtually Gone to Pieces, and Lenin Plans to Flee.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, August 11.—The anti-Bolshevik movement in Russia is growing rapidly, the Bolsheviki Soviet organization has virtually gone to pieces, and Nikolai Lenin, the Premier, and Leon Trotsky, his War Minister, intend to flee to Germany should the situation become too serious, according to recent Russian newspapers, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen telegraphs.

The Petrograd newspaper Ivestia is quoted by the correspondent as stating that at several points "in that part of Russia not occupied by the enemy," counter-revolutionary movements have broken out in a number of towns. The Bolsheviki Soviets have been overthrown in these places and replaced by councils consisting of representatives of the Mensheviks, or moderate socialists.

In the city of Kazan, the newspaper adds, the widely known Bolsheviki leader Oisichinsky has been killed, while there has been great bloodshed among the Bolsheviki in the Novgorod and Riazan districts.

HOPE TO DELAY STRIKE OF TELEGRAPH OPERATORS

Many Unions Declare They Will Await Outcome of Conference With Burleson.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—No telegraph strike is expected to-morrow by President S. J. Konencamp, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union. Responses to his order against the strike have been received from all the locals that had voted to walk out to-morrow, except from Seattle. All agreed to abide by his decision.

"We must wait for the conference of President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and Postmaster General Burleson to-morrow," said Konencamp. "Our assurances are such that I can't see any other end to the situation except that President Wilson's labor policy be applied to it. With that done, our men cannot be discriminated against for union activity. All we are asking from the Postmaster-General is an explicit guarantee of the Wilsonian labor policy."

"I have sought to avoid a strike during the period of the war, and especially since the government took over the lines. Labor is absolutely behind the President in this war, and the telegraphers yield to none in this attitude, but consider the situation under which we have been working, our men discharged for union membership, a right which the President, himself, guaranteed them; these same men, and their families, in want, suffering for food, their clothes in rags. Do you wonder that they have become restive, and that many of the locals voted to go out, whether or no?"

On the developments of Monday hangs the strike decision. If no action is taken by the Postmaster-General to reinstate the men discharged by the Western Union for unionism, Konencamp fears he will be unable to hold his men longer.

AIMS BULLET AT SELF. SHOOTS SON INSTEAD

Wife of Author and Scenario Writer Adjudged Insane After Shoot- ing Her Own Son.

LENOX, MASS., August 11.—Mrs. Gladys Dunn, aged thirty, wife of J. Allen Dunn, author and scenario writer, and daughter of E. H. Courvoisier, a San Francisco art dealer, while trying to take her own life to-day, missed her aim and sent a bullet through the head of her two-and-a-half-year-old son. The child was rushed to the hospital, where it was said he would die. The shooting took place in the Dunn home on the Pittsfield Road. Mrs. Dunn was adjudged insane shortly after the shooting and sent to the State asylum at Northampton.

GERMAN BREAD RATION IS REPORTED INCREASED

Price Has Gone Up, and Amount is Smaller Than in Last August.

LONDON, August 11.—It is officially reported from Berlin that the bread ration in the German capital will be increased by 160 grams (about 3 1-2 ounces) weekly, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. The price has also been raised by 12 pfennigs. The ration will now be 1,850 grams weekly, as compared with 1,650 in August of last year.

GEORGE EHRET ARRIVES

About Forty Germans Come on Same Steamer With New York Millionaire.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, August 11.—George Ehret, the New York brewer, whose property, said to be valued at \$40,000,000, was seized by A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, arrived here to-day on a Scandinavian liner. On the vessel also were about two score Germans. All on board were reported to have been held on the ship to be questioned by Federal authorities before landing.

BRITISH OCCUPY MINDS OF ENEMY ON ANCRE FRONT

Poilus Progress to Within Few Miles of Noyon and Roye.

UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATES PLACE PRISONERS TAKEN AT 36,000

Crown Prince Rupprecht's Resis- tance Stiffens Materially Under Sledge-Hammer Blows.

ANGLO-AMERICANS NEAR BRAY From Somme to Oise Rivers.

(By Associated Press.)
The Germans have materially stiffened their defense against the British, American and French troops on the Picardy battle front, but they have been unable to stem the tide of advance against them.

Although the forward push of the allies has been slowed down somewhat, nevertheless, they have made further important progress from the north of the Somme, where the Americans and British are fighting together, to the northern bank of the Oise River, where the French troops are engaged with the enemy.

The Americans and their British brothers in arms, at last accounts, were pressing closely upon Bray-sur-Somme, aided by tanks and armored cars, which inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy as he endeavored to retard their progress.

GERMANS PENETRATE
LIGNONS FOR A TIME
Across the river the Germans heavily engaged the British at Lignons and its vicinity and at one point pierced the British line and gained the outskirts of Lignons. A counterattack, however, entirely restored the British line and the enemy retired to positions east and north of the village. Unofficial reports from London have credited the British with entering Chaulnes and the British cavalry with a penetration of the enemy's territory almost to Neales. These reports, however, have received no official confirmation.

By far the greater progress has been made by the French from the region southwest and south of Roye to the Oise River. Here they have driven their line well across the Roye-Cambronne road, and at Cambronne have reached the road leading to the village of Montdidier. The French have penetrated eastward to Tilloloy, a distance of about seven miles, and to Canny-sur-Matz, more than eight and a half miles, and through the hilly region southward to the Oise have averaged gains exceeding six miles over a front of twelve miles.

RETREAT OF ENEMY NOT
BELIEVED TO BE OVER
The stiffening of the German defense does not, in the minds of observers on the battle front, indicate that the retreat of the enemy has ended. Rather, it is assumed that these maneuvers are similar to those carried out over the Marne front, where strong rear guards covered the retirement of the crown prince's armies northward.

Aviators have destroyed all the bridges across the Somme from the region of Peronne southward, and with the enemy's communicating lines either in the hands of the allies or dominated by their guns, the retrograde movement necessarily must be slow. Therefore, strong rear-guard actions are required to save large numbers of men and enormous quantities of stores from capture. The allied troops gradually are encircling Roye, and its capture, which seems inevitable, will greatly heighten the difficulties of the Germans in falling back.

Intensive air fighting is proceeding over the battle line. In Friday's battle thirty-nine German machines were destroyed and twenty-two driven down out of control.

The British War Office acknowledges that twenty-three British machines are missing. Unofficial estimates bring the number of prisoners taken by the allies to 36,000, and the number of guns captured to more than 500.

On the Vesle front, the Germans on the northern side of the stream are reported to be interchanging and stringing barbed wires over the territory where they are facing the French and Americans.

FRENCH ARMIES REACH POINT THREE MILES FROM ROYE

PARIS, August 11.—The French First Army, advancing in the fact of a stiffened German resistance northeast of Montdidier, has occupied the village of Marquilliers, which lies only three miles and a quarter southwest of Roye, the nerve center of the German Picardy pocket. Grivillers village, four miles and a quarter southwest of Roye, and situated on the Montdidier-Roye railway, also has been taken by the French, to-night War Office communique announces.

The night communique further shows that the French right, pressing northward north of the Oise, has pushed ahead to within only six and a half miles of Noyon, the southern pivot of the whole German Picardy front. The village of Cambronne, which is that